

# The Evening Herald.

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### A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE.

**B**ERNALILLO county is due to have a new Republican boss. The career of Sheriff Jesus Romero in the capacity of county czar was brief. Yesterday old-time allies and old-time enemies united against him and cast him out. Who the new party boss will be is matter for interesting speculation, between now and the holding of the county convention next week. That there will be a new boss goes without saying. The Republican party in this county cannot get along without one, no matter how vigorously the rank and file of that party may fulminate against boss rule.

The interesting feature in yesterday's Republican primary, however, aside from the decided blow it gave to the candidacy of W. H. Andrews for the Republican nomination for congress, is not in the mere overthrow of a local political boss. It is in the manner of conducting the primary itself, especially in the country precincts. There never has been a more convincing illustration of the urgent need of New Mexico for an election law. No member of the coming legislature should have to go further than this Bernalillo county Republican primary to gather all the information he needs as to the evils of the present system under which Republican machine rule in this state was fostered.

Both sides to the party factional fight yesterday have made charges of unfair practices and the use of money, each against the other. The Herald does not know whether there is basis for these charges or not. The use of money in Bernalillo county Republican political contests in the past has been so common that it is not surprising that charges of corruption should be brought, whether basis for them exists or not. Even had money been used by either side or both, under our existing election law no punishment would be possible; no conviction could be obtained.

The fact remains that whether either side to yesterday's factional fight did use money or not, its use was entirely safe for those desiring to resort to corruption.

If the use of money in a primary contest of this kind is possible and "safe" for the corruptor, it is almost equally as "practical" and "safe" in a general election, such as we will hold in November. And if money is not used in the old-fashioned, brazen, out-in-the-open way of the old Republican days in this county in the November election, it will not be because of prohibitory laws but because an aroused public sentiment and a watchful press stands ready to expose fully any corruption which may be attempted.

Remains, then, the urgent need of a new, rigid and effective election law in New Mexico, a law which will extend down to and govern not only the general elections but the primary contests; the manner in which they are to be called and held; every detail in connection with them. The utter wrong of leaving the primary rules to be fixed by a partisan committee is so plain that it would seem to need no comment. Certainly it never has been made plainer than in the comedy enacted in Bernalillo county yesterday in the form of a Republican party primary.

Democracy, in county and state, have no cause for dissatisfaction with the result of yesterday's Republican scrap in Bernalillo. But the system upon which it was conducted is all wrong. Its possibilities for evil are almost limitless. It is a system which needs not fixing, but elimination, and it is up to the coming state legislature to do the job.

Mayor Bonright, we are informed, took an active part on the losing side of yesterday's Republican factional fight. The mayor's ability to get on the wrong side of things amounts almost to genius.

### HOW BEN CAME BACK.

**"A**ND now what has old Ben Tiltman done?" queries his old friend and staunch admirer, the Kansas City Journal. "For years," says the Journal, "he raised what Sheridan called war in the senate and then he was smitten with paralysis. For a time all was

quiet on the Potomac. Now old Ben has come back. Slowly he recovered his lost health and Sunday morning last came a column of telegraphic news telling how he did it. Mainly it was by kicking. On waking in the morning he kicks himself all over the bed and then he kicks everything in sight. Then he strikes out with all his arms and systematically dislocates his spine and his numerous joints. A few years of this strenuous life has brought him to the place where he feels able to whip his weight in wildcats—or Roosevelt. Nobody cares how much Tiltman gets kicked—by himself or anybody else—nor the effect of the senator's advice should be viewed with alarm. If his advice is taken and his example is followed about half the adult population of the United States will from now on devote the early hours of the day to plain and fancy kicking. Many men if they do their full duty will kick themselves to death and many wives and children must expect to perish before the frantic efforts of sons and fathers to regain health. All over this fair land hitherto happy homes will be wrecked by the callousness of health seekers. The coroners will be worked overtime keeping up with the resulting tragedies, the doctors will all be put out of business by the horrible ascendancy of good health among all those who are not kicked to death and the drug stores will all have to go out of business. Old Ben Tiltman will go down to posterity as the arch mischiefmaker of the century.

We might say, for the consolation of Sheriff Romero, ex-boss of Bernalillo county, that the one essential to success as a Republican boss in New Mexico is never to give the other fellow any show at all. As a boss Mr. Romero let his sense of fair play and his good nature get away with his judgment.

### CARDINAL GIBBONS AT 80.

**C**ARDINAL GIBBONS, celebrating his eightieth birthday a few days ago, spent the day with his longtime friends the Shivers, in Carroll county, Maryland, where he talked to a correspondent of the Baltimore American on several live topics. In all of the topics discussed his theme was the unrest that leads to violation of law and defiance of authority. The cardinal has just returned from a visit to Rome, but he was not fatigued by the journey. He is in good health and in good spirits, and he has the same sound and sane outlook upon the affairs of the world that always characterized him. He does not approve of disorder, whatever form it may take. He expressed deep regret that the longest peace had not come to Mexico during his absence from this country. The correspondent, quoting him indirectly, says:

He expressed detestation of Carranza and Villa and the cruelties perpetrated by the latter upon innocent persons who had, without cause, incurred his hostility. He condemned, in emphatic language, the foul conduct with which men under their control have been charged in their treatment of helpless women. He was deeply moved in speaking of the assassination of clergymen, without cause, by Villa, and seems to see little hope of the restoration of peace through the triumph of the constitutionalists, it being a contest of the out to get in, with the prospect of counter revolutions in almost any event.

In his estimate of conditions in Mexico the cardinal's habitual clearness of vision does not desert him. He expressed no alarm, says the correspondent, in relation to the growth of socialism, as he found it in Europe, especially in Italy, Germany and France, and the increase of the socialist tendencies of the time. "But deprecates the existence of this condition," he spoke more emphatically concerning the Industrial Workers of the World. That he regarded as a dangerous element that should be put down. The cardinal's views are thus expressed by the correspondent:

"Some of its adherents have no doubt been deceived and misled concerning its purpose, but the leaders are guilty of open defiance of law and justice. They are without respect for the rights of individuals and property and do not hesitate to resort to violence to promote their purposes. The organization is utterly at variance with the purposes of the great hosts of laborers who constitute the real industrial forces of the country."

And the suffragettes. When he was in London Cardinal Gibbons learned something about them and he strongly condemned their conduct. He spoke of the destruction of property by those inflamed with unreasoning passion, and was severe in denouncing such acts as the malicious destruction of invaluable works of art, which can never be replaced. The cardinal, says the reporter, was not backward in expressing his repugnance to the conduct of these people nor in expressing the opinion that they are demonstrating their unfitness for the exercise of the

privilege for which they are so violently contending. His step is elastic and sprightly, the correspondent reports, and he enjoyed his recent European trip. The soundness of the cardinal's mental powers is thus summed up: Throughout the interview he made it clear on every subject upon which he conversed that law is paramount and must be obeyed and enforced.

It begins to look as if Hon. Rifeo Diaz might have an opportunity to make good his threat to talk until his tongue grows thin against the candidacy of one William H. Andrews for congress.

### A CORRECTION.

**O**MISSION of a paragraph yesterday made the Herald say in an editorial on the \$500,000 state highway bond issue, that the issue itself had been declared illegal by the courts, when only the manner of sale of the issue has been declared illegal. The effect, however, is the same as if there was a fundamental defect in the bond issue itself. The bond issue cannot be marketed under the conditions required by the legislative act, because there is no market for the bonds under those conditions. An effort to get around those conditions is an evasion of the law and has been so construed by the courts. The effect is to leave New Mexico without the aid in highway building which the state and the people expected from this half million of bonds, and which aid is now so urgently needed.

### THE FINISH.

**A**N ALARMING prediction has been made by M. Verronet, a well known mathematician of France, who says that life on earth will cease in 2,000,000 years. People who have consulted themselves with previous statements by men of science that the sun's heat would be great enough to sustain life on the earth for a period of time ranging anywhere from 30,000,000 to 90,000,000 years, will doubtless be much upset by the announcement that man has only a paltry 2,000,000 years left him. The prospect is one to alarm the stoutest heart.

The belief that all life on earth will cease some day as a result of the gradual cooling of the sun is not new, but M. Verronet is the first to attempt to reduce the duration of life to 2,000,000 years. The present solar temperature is calculated to be about 11,192 degrees Fahrenheit. The mean temperature of the earth's surface is estimated at 52 degrees Fahrenheit, and 92 degrees at the equator. M. Verronet says that 2,000,000 years ago the heat of the sun's rays was one and a half times as great as it is now and the temperature of the earth's surface in the neighborhood of the poles must have been about 194 degrees Fahrenheit. Life did not appear on the earth until the poles had begun to cool off and frost made its appearance in what have since become the frozen regions of the earth's surface.

According to M. Verronet, the duration of life on the earth is 4,000,000 years, and man has now reached the middle period of his existence.

### Fifty Millions is Daily Cost of the European Horror

New York, Aug. 8.—With the present situation in Europe in mind, Professor Charles Richet, of the University of Paris, two years ago compiled a table of the daily expenditures in a general European war, made public here today. Estimating that 21,000,000 men would be put in the field by the fighting powers, Professor Richet's estimate of the daily cost of such a struggle follows:

Feed of men	\$12,400,000
Feed of horses	1,000,000
Pay (European rates)	4,250,000
Pay of workmen in armaments and ports (100 per day)	1,975,000
Transportation (40 miles, 16 days)	2,100,000
Transportation of provisions	4,250,000
Munitions	19,000,000
Cartridges a day	1,200,000
Artillery 10 shots a day	1,700,000
Marine, 2 shots a day	400,000
Equipment	4,200,000
Amputation of 500,000 wounded or ill (41 per day)	500,000
Armature	500,000
Reduction of imports	5,000,000
Help to the poor (20 cents a day to 1 in 10)	5,800,000
Destruction of towns, etc.	2,000,000
Total	\$49,950,000

### POSTAL LINE FOREMAN KILLS A BIG BEARCAT

Clark Blair, foreman of the Postal Telegraph company, who has just returned from a repair trip in the field, has a snap cat as a trophy of the trip. He killed the cat, a big one, near Sonawee.

Any skin itching is a temper test. The more you scratch the worse it itches. Doan's Ointment is for piles, eczema—any skin itching. 50c at all drug stores.

R. L. Moore, Attorney, Crowwell Bldg., 120 S. 2nd St. Phone 842.

## Great Trials of History

### TRIAL OF CAPTAIN CREIGHTON

**O**NE of the most gallant of the early officers of our navy was Captain John Orde Creighton, who entered the service the first year of the last century and served with distinction during the war of 1812. Creighton's first important service was under Probe before Tripoli, and in 1807 he was attached to the "Chesapeake," as a lieutenant, and was in the interesting engagement between that vessel and the "Leopard." He was afterward attached to the "President" and was first lieutenant in her action with the "Little Belt" on May 16, 1811. In 1813 he commanded the brig "Hatteras," with the rank of master commander, and was made captain April 27, 1816.

But shortly after he became a captain he was placed on trial by court-martial under orders by Commodore Isaac Chauncey, on charges brought against him by a midshipman, John Marston, Jr., for having violently insulted him and otherwise for actions unbecoming a naval officer. At the time Captain Creighton was in command of the "Washington," a ship attached to the Mediterranean squadron. The trial was begun on board the frigate "Constellation" in the Bay of Naples, on August 26, 1816.

The captains who sat in judgment were John Shaw, president; Charles Gordon, Oliver H. Perry, W. M. Crane, John Downes, with Dr. Robert S. Kearney as judge advocate. The charges as read were that on July 8 "in contempt and in direct violation of the laws for the better government of the navy, Captain Creighton, while in the execution of his duty, much to his discomfort and disgrace," and that on the day following he falsely accused Marston of telling a malicious falsehood, and when Marston denied the accusation, Creighton threatened to throw him overboard.

Creighton pleaded not guilty, whereupon the court proceeded to hear witness. The first to testify was Joseph Odion, a seaman, followed by Midshipmen Talmadge and Derby, after which Midshipman Marston made a charge as follows: "On July 8, when we were standing out of Gibraltar bay, I was attending as usual the quarter deck to the commodore. I received a blow on the back. I turned around, Captain Creighton said, 'Damn my blood, why don't you attend to having the fore brace hauled in.' I saw the order executed. The next day I wrote a letter to the commodore, stating Captain Creighton had struck me. Creighton called me on the main deck and said my report

to the commodore was a malicious falsehood. A short time afterward he called me to the starboard gangway and made use of the same expression. On denying his assertion he told me he would throw me overboard."

After Marston's testimony the prosecuting witness was questioned by the court, during which it was brought out that he was frequently in the habit of striking subordinate officers. He was followed by witnesses for the defense, including Commodore Isaac Chauncey, Lieutenant Hubrick and Lieutenant Dudley. After the witnesses were all examined the court was cleared and the minutes read one of the judge advocate, and the following sentence was pronounced: "The court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the whole matter, agree that the charges and specifications are not proved, and do, therefore, adjudge Captain Creighton to be acquitted," and added: "The court do believe that the prosecution was instigated in from malignant motives, and they feel it a duty they owe to the service to express their decided disapprobation of such malicious, frivolous and vexatious accusations."

Attached to the findings, when submitted to the house of representatives as directed, was a long letter addressed to the court in his defense by Captain Creighton. But accompanying this was also a letter addressed to President John Monroe by 44 midshipmen who complained of existing conditions in the navy which no doubt had much weight in future restrictions as to the power of commanding officers.

This communication, it was stated, had no particular reference to any specific case, but the midshipmen complained that the laws of the service do not, in effect, secure them against personal injury from the few commanders and other officers who were disposed to infringe upon their feelings or to violence to their persons by striking with the fist, sword or any other weapon.

The strongest paragraph in their letter was that "We are free to assert, as the facts have been unequivocally substantiated, indeed acknowledged, that upon this station American sailors have not only been cursed, abused and insulted, but actually struck by certain commanders for which no adequate penalty, redress or correction has been adjudged by Commodore Chauncey, nor by legally organized court-martials." This letter resulted in a close investigation with strict orders to commanders as to their power and privileges when in charge of vessels and men.

## Reviews of New Books at the Public Library

### Right Living.

Homer H. Cooper.

Men and women who have achieved high place in many departments of life, most of the names being known nation-wide are the authors of the messages in this book. The articles are characterized by a peculiarly living touch because in most cases specially spoken to or written for a body of students and in recent months. They cover a wide field regarding right living, as regards health, morals, spirituality, work, and service. For example, there is "The New Health Consciousness" by Walter H. Page, ambassador to England; "Three Mottos" by Admiral Dewey; "The Larger Life" by Hon. W. J. Bryan, and "Be Strong" by Mahatma Gandhi.

These will suggest the range of authors and the scope of the messages, which are in every case helpful, interesting, and inspiring.

### Washington Square.

Leroy Scott.

If you think it essential to stories of adventure and mystery, that you should be transported to Egyptian palaces or lonely islands, turn to this novel of Leroy Scott's in order to be convinced that all sorts of extraordinary things may happen within the dimly lighted precincts of stately lower Fifth Avenue.

If the great Mrs. de Peyser had not suffered a curtailment of income, she would have gone abroad for the summer, after her usual custom, and there would have been no story to write. Instead, she gives out word that she has sailed, sending a poor relation to masquerade in her stead, close the shutters and with the convenience of her housekeeper, prepares to get through the hot months as best she can. But it happens that she is not the only member of the household who has reasons for going into retirement; among others there is her son John, who makes a clandestine marriage against her will, and brings his bride to stay secretly at the same ill-fated No. 13. Accordingly it is easy to picture the queer comedy of errors and desperate hide-and-seek that ensues. And when the poor relation mismanages things in Paris and Mrs. de Peyser faces the extraordinary dilemma of looking at her own funeral cortege, we realize that the powers of gratuitous absurdity have been pushed to their legitimate limit.

### Cordelia Blossom.

George H. Chester.

Here we have the blithe and buoyant satire of George H. Chester on the American woman of the superlatively social-climber type, Cordelia Blossom. Cordelia is a prepossessing young person, of outward harmlessness. She looks upon life through very rosy eyes, and has the possibilities of the so-called "big game" reduced to a fine point. She is apparently handicapped by a middle-aged husband of a proud southern ancestry and of abnormally sensitive conscience—especially his political conscience. But this does not in the least deter her from proceeding to get what she wants. And what she wants constitutes a rather big program.

## TWO ENGINES ATTRACT ATTENTION AT STATION

To make room in the Santa Fe shop, a couple of big engines were run to a track in the station yard opposite the passenger platform this morning. Both were shy of driving rods and had a general air of weariness, but what attracted attention from the people who came to the station was the legend chalked in big letters on the side of one of the engines: "Little Willie: Here is a junk load."

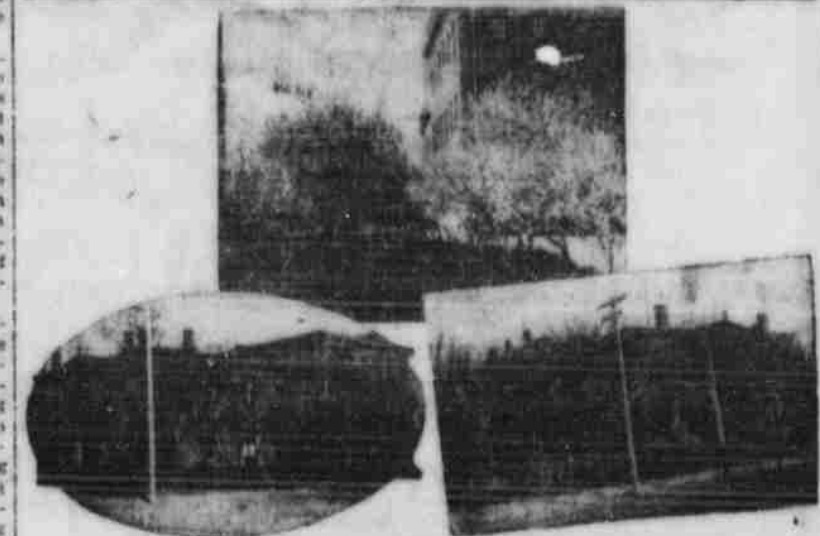
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